

HALLOCK, HENRY WAGER

DRAWER 9B

GENERALS (UNION)

76.2004.D8E.04912



Civil War Officers Union

Henry Wager Halleck

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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...than this general order.
~~REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.~~ The Wash-
ington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer
gives some important information on military
matters:

Gen. Halleck arrived on Tuesday evening, and
at once waited on the President. A long confer-
ence took place between Mr. Lincoln and Mr.
Stanton and the New General-in-Chief, in which
the President informed him of his appointment,
and gave his views upon the future management
of the war. Gen. Halleck accepted the appoint-
ment, and thanked the President for his confi-
dence in thus honoring him; assuring him that
his whole energies should be devoted to suppress-
ing the rebellion and establishing the supremacy
of the Government. He will at once enter on the
discharge of the duties of his position, and to-
morrow the President will issue a general order to
that effect.

There is some foundation for the report that
Gen. Fremont is about being assigned to a new
command. Efforts are being made by influential
parties to have him assigned to the Department
of Texas, and to allow him a sufficient force to
operate in that State against the rebels. The
Government is assured, by influential Union ref-
ugees from Texas, that a large majority of the
German population in the western portion of the
State are decidedly in favor of the Union, and
that they only await the arrival of a national
force to declare themselves, and to take active
measures to vindicate the cause of the Constitu-
tion and the Union.

FROM JOURNAL.

1862
THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER, appointing Gen. Halleck as General-in-Chief of the whole land forces of the United States, is dated July 11th—the next day after his return from his visit to the army of the Potomac.

Copy Transcript Aug 6 1862
THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL HALLECK.
The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that the President informed a distinguished gentleman on Saturday last that he left military matters *entirely* to Gen. Halleck; that the general principles on which the war is to be managed come within the province of the President and his Secretary, but all matters purely military are left to the General-in-Chief.



Worcester Daily Transcript.

The Liberty of the Press is essential to the Security of Freedom, and should be maintained as the Aegis of our National Weal.

WORCESTER, MASS.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1865.

General Halleck's Amnesty Order.

General Halleck has issued an order to General Ord, in which, first, he asserts that all persons whatever in the South may take the amnesty oath; and secondly, he adds that "those who are excluded from the benefit of such oath" may make special application for pardon.

From this the New York Evening Post infers that the amnesty oath is to be regarded as of equal value with the formal "declaration of intentions" which a foreigner is required to make as the first step towards becoming a citizen. The "amnesty oath" is a solemn obligation to defend and obey the constitution and laws of the United States, the acts of Congress, and the proclamations of the President in regard to slavery until and so far as the last are passed upon by the Supreme Court. "Those excluded from the benefit of the oath" are, it is inferred, all above the rank of colonel in the rebel armies and navy; all who had served the United States government and afterwards took service in any capacity, civil or military, under the rebellion; and the civil officers of Davis down to a certain grade.

We do not yet hear what is the condition, *ad interim*, of those who take the oath but are not entitled to its benefits. This act will "constitute a claim for executive clemency," says General Halleck; from which it would appear that executive clemency may be refused, if the special case should make it advisable; and we suppose, in that case, the individual will have to take his chance of punishment under the law.

That is to say, if Davis, or Hunter, or Benjamin, or Mason, or Letcher, or Faulkner, or any other person of that class should take the amnesty oath he, would not thereby secure exemption from trial and punishment, unless the Executive should use the pardoning power in his special case, which we pray to God and we are confident will never happen, as long as Andrew Johnson is President. On the other hand the rank and file—the masses of the southern population—are invited to accept and take the amnesty oath, and by implication at least, receive the assurance that this will cover up all their offences against the government, and restore to them the rights of citizens.

Gen Halleck's order would seem to leave the law to take its course in regard to the leaders and originators of the rebellion, the men to whom the guilt of the last four years'

bloodshed attaches, and who have shown themselves to be desperate criminals, dangerous to the community. In regard to this general subject, Judge Holt of Kentucky said, in a speech delivered at Charleston on the very evening when Mr. Lincoln was assassinated:

"It is the duty of government, not by words for they are already found in our constitution and laws, but it is its duty by stern implacable action to stamp upon this monstrous crime against our national life, and upon the parricides who have committed it the brand of an undying infamy—an infamy so black and loathsome that the generation to which we belong shall shrink from it with horror, and those which are to follow us will recall it with a shudder. Let us beware, lest, under the impulses of a mistaken magnanimity, we impiously assume to be wiser than God, in claiming that crime can be repressed without punishment."

He described the rebel leaders as—"criminals with whom we can make no compromises, without, in the judgment of mankind, and at the bar of history, becoming criminals ourselves; without giving an absolute respectability and a new growth to the sentiment of treason in the South, and turning loose in those distracted states a band of unwhipped malefactors, with their hands filled with the seeds of another rebellion, to be by them scattered and planted at their will."

For the masses of the southern people, Judge Holt said,

—"the men who have blindly followed the standard of this revolt, let there be full and free pardon, if you will, on their sincere return to their allegiance; though it does seem to me that it would be but decent to allow these thrice-guilty rebels a little time in which to wash the blood of our brothers from their hands before we hasten to offer them our own. But as for the original conspirators and leaders, who through long years in the Capitol, in the Cabinet and in the army too, deliberately prepared this rebellion; who without pretense of wrong or provocation, traitorously set it on foot, who have pressed it forward with all the malignity of fiends, and with all the cowardly, revolting cruelty of savages; who, through perjury, and rapine, and arson, and butchery, have made our once happy country one great house of mourning, and from whose skirts, in the sight of the Eternal, there is now dripping the blood of near half a million of our people—for these miscreants, the Incarnations of the human race, God forbid that there should be shown mercy or forbearance."

These are the sentiments of a southern Unionist—and it is to the steadfast and long-suffering Union men of the southern states that we have, after all, to look for the sound and permanent reorganization of society in their states.

We hope and trust that the administration will not be behind in its policy, the views of the distinguished Kentuckian, quoted above, now filling so ably the important position of Judge Advocate General, but who was yet a steadfast democrat and supporter of Buchanan and Breckenridge, up to the time the latter turned traitor and the former proved to be too much of a coward and dough face to be much better. The speeches of President Johnson, lately made, of the same tenor of the above extracts from Judge Holt, show that we need have no fear of the present administration adopting too lenient a policy toward the infamous traitors who have done what they could to ruin the country, and failed, succeeding only in ruining themselves.

the suppressed History. By a Citizen of New York. 8vo, uncut, $\frac{3}{4}$ morocco, N. Y. (Denniston & Cheetham) 1802. RARE. Immaculate. 15.00.

53. **CHESTERTON, CECIL.** Author and Editor. L. S. 4to, 3 full pages, "The New Witness", 1916. Advising that he is leaving for the front and that his brother G. K. will take over and carry on. 5.00.

AFRAID OF LINCOLN APPOINTMENTS

54. **CIVIL WAR.** Halleck, H. W. Major Gen. A. L. S. 4to, 2 full pages. Washington, May 16th, 1864, to Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant near Spottsylvania. UNUSUAL. Marked "Private". Allowing us a peep behind the curtains of War politics in Washington. Pencil. We print it in full. 28.00.

My Dear Genl:

I think that you will concur with me that Meade and Sherman should be made Major Genls of the army, and that Hancock and H. G. Wright should be made Brig. Genls of the army in their places.

Of the four I think Wright has the most solid intellect, but as he has heretofore won less distinction than the others he should be put at the foot of the list.

If you would write a letter to the Secty of War urging these promotions I think they would be made. I do not like to see these vacancies left so long unfilled, lest outside political influence may cause the President to fill them by the promotion of persons totally unworthy. I know that influences have been exerted in favor of a man utterly unfit to hold any commission in the army. After your splendid victories, almost anything you ask for will be granted. The case may be different if you should meet with reverses. I therefore ask that, if you concur with me in the recommendations, you will urge them now. I think you would fully appreciate the importance of doing so, if I were at liberty to tell you who is a candidate for one of the vacancies.

Yours truly,

H. W. HALLECK.

55. **CLEMENS SAMUEL.** The Prince and the Pauper. A Tale for Young People of All Ages. First Edition. In full polished calf, with the red and black leather labels. The rare orig. publ. binding. Almost mint copy. 16.25.

56. **CLEMENS, SAMUEL.** Am. Novelist and Lecturer. A. L. S. 8vo, 2 full pages. "Edward's Hotel, 1872", addressed to "Dear Fitz Gibbon". Interesting, we print a few sentences only, relative his method of work. Desirable. 13.75.

..... as to the article I wanted to write? I wrote a good deal of it & then gave it up, partly because it was going to be too long, & partly because it was too essentially literary in its nature for such a grave substantial, business looking paper as the Observer. Properly, it should be a magazine article, but

November 1939



3/8/40

Lincoln And Halleck.

Again and again, the statement is made that the last scrap of information concerning Abraham Lincoln has been uncovered and digested. Every day, however, something turns up to arouse new interest in Lincolniana. New leads are appearing all the while.

The late Senator Albert Beveridge, who began a minute historical study of Lincoln which, most unfortunately, he was unable to complete before his death, was firmly of the opinion that the real history of Abraham Lincoln had its beginning in Lincoln's unsuccessful senatorial campaign against Douglas. His views are recalled by receipt of a communication from William E. Marsh, Elmwood, Conn., who writes:

Fifty years ago, it was frequently expressed that the true story of the Civil War would never be told, for the reason that the reputations of many prominent men would be destroyed thereby. The recent flood of Lincoln books is an indication of the revival of interest in the fascinating story of this great conflict.

To students of the military history of this tragic era, General Henry Wager Halleck still remains a very mysterious person. Sadly neglected by historians, he receives only scant mention in the vast literature of the Civil War, although his influence runs throughout its entire story.

As the commander of our great armies during this critical period of national crisis, he was generally condemned by contemporaries as being utterly incompetent, and was charged with full responsibility for the repeated disasters that befell the Union armies in the field.

Few men in public life have been made the subject of such personal abuse, unfair criticism and vituperation as was General Halleck. Strange as it may seem, the most outspoken censure came from members of President Lincoln's own cabinet. Lincoln, grievously irritated by the attempt to ridicule and besmirch the character and motives of his friend and military adviser, continued to retain him in high command in spite of the incessant clamor for his dismissal.

During Lincoln's four eventful years in Washington, no one was more intimately associated with him than Halleck, yet there exists no written record of this association. It appears very strange, indeed, that historians have never thought it worth while to ask why Halleck was kept in high command by Lincoln, or to explore the relationship existing between them.

Some day this mystery will be solved. Then will simple justice be done to a man who unselfishly served his country with distinction during a great crisis in our history, and who deserved a far better fate than he received at the hands of his contemporaries and historians in general.

HALLECK.....

NAME. *Halleck, Henry Wager*... Dates. *1815-1872*... Age at death *57*
61. 46

Famous as: *Soldier, Jurist*.....

Born at: *Westerville, Ohio*... Date: *Jan. 16, 1815*...

Died at *Louisville, Ky.*... Date: *Jan. 9, 1872*...

Father: Mother:

Married (1)..... (2).....
 Children Children

Westpoint '39. Europe. "Elements of Mil. Art & Science"

Events of life: *Mex. War. (Col.) '54 Lawyer Pres. Pac. & At. R.R.*
Nov. 9, '61 Com. in chief - West. (In '62 Success due to Grant, Buell, Pope)

Com. in chief, U.S.A. { *Under him Pope, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade,*
July 11, 1862 failed, or failed to do what they could &
Mar. 12, '64 should have done.

Chief of Staff under Grant - Mar. 12, '64 - Apr. 19, '65.

Connection with Lincoln :

Author of :
Mil. Art & Science
Britannia
Ming Laws of Sp. & Mex.

Int. Law & Laws of War
Trans. from Fr. { Life Mil. & Polit. Napoleon
 Works edited by: *on the Law of Mines*

Shrewd, unsuited for leading large armies. No large vision.
Excelled in administrative & organizing ability.
Most influential general, Grant & Lee accepted.
of war.

Concise Biography

Biographies by :

Criticism of his writing on L.

Principal sources for facts of this page :

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1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840.

..... (.....)

1892

2. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

7.

1920

• *Staphylococcus aureus* (Staph aureus) is a common cause of skin infections, such as abscesses, boils, and impetigo. It can also cause more serious infections, such as pneumonia and sepsis.

• *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1025-1026

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